

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT
 ITC Tank Fire - Removal Polrep
 Final Removal Polrep



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region VI

Subject: POLREP #5
Final (POLREP 4 Revision-See Notes in Intro Section)
ITC Tank Fire
A6SN
La Porte, TX
Latitude: 29.7294006 Longitude: -95.0899438

To: Reggie Cheatham, EPA HQ
Craig Carroll, Region 6
Anthony Buck, TCEQ

From: Adam Adams, OSC

Date: 12/2/2020

Reporting Period: May 13-December 2, 2020.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Site Number:	A6SN	Contract Number:	
D.O. Number:		Action Memo Date:	
Response Authority:	CERCLA	Response Type:	Emergency
Response Lead:	PRP	Incident Category:	Removal Action
NPL Status:	Non NPL	Operable Unit:	
Mobilization Date:	3/17/2019	Start Date:	3/17/2019
Demob Date:	5/23/2019	Completion Date:	12/2/2020
CERCLIS ID:	TXN000622079	RCRIS ID:	
ERNS No.:	1240304, 1240312, 1240334, 1240767	State Notification:	
FPN#:	E19617	Reimbursable Account #:	

Note: Completing this Final POLREP was delayed in an attempt to include waste disposal metrics. Due to the large volume of CERCLA waste associated with the incident, additional time was allocated for the PRP to conduct waste transportation and disposal. Waste disposal metrics provided in **Section 2.1.4** were provided by the PRP on 12 May 2020.

Also of note is the completion date, **2 December 2020**. EPA completed EPA field work on **19 June 2019**. The FOSC kept the completion date open in the event an incident occurred during the disposal operations by the PRP, in which EPA could easily respond. As of 2 December 2020, the bulk of the disposal operations have been completed without incident and the FOSC is documenting completion. The PRP will provide EPA a final waste disposal report upon completion of all disposal of incident related waste.

The only revision/update in this POLREP and the previous is the Incident Category on the first page.

1.1.1 Incident Category

The incident was an Emergency Response. **Update from POLREP 4: Removal Action (with PRP Lead and UC oversight).**

1.1.2 Site Description

The Site is located at the Intercontinental Terminals Company LLC Deer Park Facility Tank Farm. The tank farm consisted of 15 above ground storage tanks containing petroleum products including Naphtha, Xylene, Toluene, Gasoline Blendstock, Pyrolysis Gasoline, and Base Oil. A fire began at the Naphtha tank associated piping and spread throughout the tank farm.

1.1.2.1 Location

The incident site is located at 1943 Independence Parkway, La Porte, Harris County, Texas.
Latitude 29.72940, Longitude -95.0899438.

1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

A fire impacting 15 80,000-barrel capacity above ground storage tanks threatened to cause the release of contaminants into the atmosphere, as well as potentially discharging the contents of the tanks to drainage

pathways and into the Houston Ship Channel (HSC). The tank farm consisted of 15 above ground storage tanks containing petroleum products including Naphtha, Xylene, Toluene, Gasoline Blendstock, Pyrolysis Gasoline, and Base Oil. Fire fighting water and foam potentially containing petroleum products were released from an outfall due to accumulation from fire fighting efforts.

1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

On 17 March 2019 at approximately 1300 hours, EPA Region 6 Phone Duty Officer activated the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START-4) and Response Duty Officer, Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Adam Adams to respond to the incident. FOSC Adams also activated the EPA ASPECT aircraft to perform an aerial assessment of the incident and downwind vicinity. FOSC Steve Mason was also activated to respond to the incident.

The primary FOSC assigned to the incident was FOSC Adam Adams.

According to the National Response Center (NRC) Report, the fire was discovered at approximately 1020 hours on 17 March 2019. The Houston Fire Department, Pasadena Fire Department, and Channel Industries Mutual Aid responded to the incident and conducted fire suppression activities.

2. Current Activities

2.1 Operations Section

2.1.1 Response Actions for this Reporting Period (13 May to 19 June 2019)

Unified Command (UC) was composed of ITC, EPA, Harris County and the TCEQ. The USCG supported EPA operations within the ICS structure, and provided oversight of PRP on-water recovery operations and control of the Houston Ship Channel (HSC) and provided situational awareness updates to EPA.

Additionally, representatives of many local, county, state, and federal authorities assisted during the response and included Harris County Fire Marshal's Office, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, NOAA, Texas General Land Office, City of Deer Park, among others. ITC contracted vendors to provide response support services, i.e. The Response Group (TRG) to establish the Incident Command Structure (ICS), Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health (CTEH) to provide environmental assessment, technical support, and fill some ICS positions, etc. These two vendors contracted by ITC are specifically listed, because they are mentioned in this POLREP.

UC agreed on the following UC community air monitoring action levels that would guide air monitoring teams collecting readings in the community as established in the Air Sampling and Analysis Plan Version 1.3 created by CTEH for ITC. Areas within the community focused on locations downwind of the ITC site and near locations likely to have sensitive receptors (schools, hospitals etc.).

- VOCs: 0.5 ppm, confirmed over 5 minutes
- Benzene: 1.0 ppm, confirmed over 1 minute
- Toluene: 33.5 ppm
- Xylene: 65 ppm
- Particulates: 138 ug/m³, confirmed over 5 minutes

Sustained concentrations measured in the community over these UC community action levels were reported to local authorities for their determination of appropriate actions to be taken, e.g. evacuation or shelter-in-place (SIP).

13 May – 22 May 2019:

Actions were completed under IAP 19; operational period 08 May 2019 at 06:00 (in POLREP 3) - 07 June 2019 at 06:00. EPA formally demobilized all personnel from the Site on 23 May 2019.

Resources Utilized (estimated from multiple agencies and ICS 209):

- 122 personnel
- 2,175 feet of boom deployed in Tucker Bayou and the HSC
- 223,882 bbl of contaminated liquids recovered from the HSC
- 6,028 cubic yards of contaminated solids collected (PPE, boom, pads)
- 6 vessels
- 6 PRP UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles)

SITE STATUS (Tank Farm, On-water Recovery)

Tank Farm

Tank deconstruction activities began on 13 May 2019 at 1200 hours. Hydraulic shears were utilized on 80-15 (pygas) and would be utilized on subsequent tank deconstruction activities. On 14 May 2019 at 1140 hours, a flash fire occurred at Tank 80-15 during deconstruction processes. ITC personnel extinguished the fire quickly. ITC assessed the flare up and reconfigured resources to mitigate future flare ups. CTEH reported a benzene reading of 0.68 ppm at 1203 hours and 0.75 ppm at 1302 hours at the affected tank farm. EPA did not conduct air monitoring in the tank farm, but in the surrounding areas downwind, and did not detect any concentrations of benzene. The deconstruction process on Tank 80-15 resumed that afternoon at 1610 hours.

On 14 May 2019, ITC collected rinsate samples of tank 80-15 scrap metal. Each rinsate sample was analyzed for the contents of the tank prior to the incident to confirm effective scrap metal decontamination prior to transportation of the scrap metal off-site.

On 18 May 2019, ITC completed the deconstruction of tank 80-15 and transported the scrap metal for recycling. The tank floor remained in place and was cleaned for scrap metal staging prior to transport. On

19 May 2019, ITC began deconstruction of tank 80-14 (pygas), and began to stage scrap metal on the former floor of tank 80-15. During week of 20 May 2019, ITC continued the deconstruction of tank 80-14 and collected rinsate samples of tank 80-14 scrap metal.

Contaminated liquids accumulated to date: Tank 80-18 (69,110 bbl), Tank 80-33 (63,363 bbl), Tank 100-28 (83,248 bbl), Tank 100-31 (99,945 bbl), Tank 100-15 (22,815 bbl), Tank 100-1 (96,432 bbl), Tank 50-2 (50,866 bbl), Tank 80-34 (63,349 bbl), and Tank 60-1 (54,551 bbl).

On-water Recovery Operations

Patrol and monitoring activities were reported in the weekly ICS 214 – Unit Log that was dated the week of 10 May – 16 May 2019.

HSC - Vessel traffic in the Upper HSC remained open 24/7 for inbound and outbound traffic. San Jacinto River remained open 24/7 to all traffic. All docks at Jacintoport remained open to Ship Channel vessel traffic, and all vessels are clear for 24-hour inbound and outbound transit. The Jacintoport manholes were checked weekly and sorbent materials were replaced.

Sorbent boom was replaced along Tucker Bayou and Enterprise Decon. All sorbent boom was removed from Patrick's Bayou.

Air Monitoring:

EPA conducted handheld air monitoring at 484 locations around the tank farm, in adjoining industrial areas, and communities downwind from the facility. Readings were reported above the detection level at 27 locations for total volatile organic compounds (VOCs), 5 locations for benzene, and 2 locations for carbon monoxide. A total of 3,689 air monitoring readings have been collected to date around the tank farm, in adjoining industrial areas, and communities downwind from the facility.

TAGA conducted operations from 13 May 2019 to 20 May 2019. The TAGA analyzed the air samples for benzene, toluene, and xylene. The TAGA air sampling results were compared to TCEQ short-term Air Monitoring Comparison Values (AMCVs) and found no exceedances of the short-term AMCV for toluene or xylene. The TAGA air sampling results found exceedances of the short-term AMCVs for benzene (0.18 ppm) only on 16 May 2019, adjacent to the ITC facility. This information was shared with UC and then to local officials.

On the morning of 21 May 2019, EPA ceased all EPA air monitoring activities based on status of the tank deconstruction activity with no air quality impact measured above action levels in the community for seven days and ITC's continued community air monitoring consistent with the UC approved 9 May 2019 Analytical Air Sampling Plan. The air monitoring team that was comprised of EPA, TCEQ, and ITC was stood down. The EPA TAGA vehicle was stood down and demobilized from the site.

The TCEQ monitoring van continued sampling within the community, downwind of the facility. TCEQ continued to conduct handheld air monitoring within the community downwind of the site. TCEQ did not record detections above the action levels for benzene or VOCs.

CTEH's air monitoring teams continued to monitor the HSC, residential communities, and other affected areas such as Jacintoport, Carpenter's Bayou, the mouth of Old River, and ITC Tank Farm. All results of the CTEH air monitoring are reported in the Benzene Reports. No CTEH benzene measurements in the community were reported above the UC community action levels that warranted notifications to local government.

During ITC's routine cleaning and degassing activities on the morning of 14 May 2019 in a different area of the facility, unrelated to the incident, benzene was emitted from tank 80-31. Tank 80-31 is located approximately 0.59 mile northwest from Tank 80-15. The benzene emission, according to ITC, was caused by a manway cover that had been improperly sealed, and the cover was subsequently adjusted to stop further emissions. As a result of the emission, the neighboring facility (Dow Chemical) issued a shelter-in-place (SIP) at 1420 hours. The Dow SIP was lifted at 1929 hours. CTEH reported to UC a 25 ppm benzene reading near Tank 80-31 at approximately 2040 hours.

Surface Water Sampling

TCEQ regional water section staff and contractors collected water samples from nine locations: HSC Marker 120; HSC at Morgan's Point; Galveston Bay at Sylvan Beach, east of Channel Marker 74, Seabrook, Tidal Rd. at Tucker Bayou, ITC Gate 13, Tucker Bayou upstream, and at the mouth of Tucker Bayou and Buffalo Bayou.

Wastewater

ITC continued to discharge from Tank 80-34 through their wastewater system on 13 – 22 May 2019 and increased the flow rate to 100 gallons per minute by 21 May 2019. ITC sampled the water discharged at the outfall and sent the samples for analysis as required in the 17 April 2019 FOSC Authorization to Discharge.

Shoreline Assessment

A SCAT team, including a member from TPWD, performed a survey of Santa Anna Bayou and the Enterprise Decontamination Area on 17 May 2019. As of 20 May 2019, UC has signed off on all shoreline segments except Tucker Bayou (B14b). SCAT will not inspect Tucker Bayou (shoreline segment B14a) until (a) asked to do so by operations or (b) provided additional guidance via the environmental unit lead.

Division	Total Shoreline Length (mi)	Total Length of Shoreline Meeting SCAT End Points or Assigned NFT (No Further Treatment)	Total Length of Shoreline with UC Sign-off (mi)

A	10.25	10.25 (100%)	10.25
B	7.82	6.95 (89%)	6.95
C	27.84	27.84 (100%)	27.84
D	17.82	17.82 (100%)	17.82
South & East of D	23.22	23.22 (100%)	23.22
Total	86.95	86.08	86.08

Disposal

Prior to any disposal actions from a CERCLA site in accordance with the EPA Off-site Rule, on-site EPA FOSC and state representatives consult with the EPA regional disposal facility coordinator and respective state counterpart to confirm any proposed disposal facilities are on the appropriate list of approved facilities to accept waste. Following consultation with the EPA regional disposal facility coordinator and the respective TCEQ counterparts on 16 May 2019, EPA and TCEQ approved Southwest Shipyards to receive ITC's incident generated wastewater. On 17 May 2019, EPA approved Cameron Recycling to receive ITC's scrap metal generated during the tank deconstruction process.

On 20 May 2019, EPA and TCEQ approved Delta Water Processing to receive 25,000 bbl of non-hazardous wastewater contained in barge K28117. Incident generated wastewater, totaling 20,000 bbl, was transported by barge to Southwest Shipyards for disposal the same day. On the evening of 21 May 2019, it was determined that Southwest Shipyards was not authorized by TCEQ permit to receive and treat the incident related wastewater from ITC. FOSC Adam Adams communicated that no additional wastewater from ITC should be sent to Southwest Shipyards and any transfer of wastewater from the barge should be halted until further notice. On 22 May 2019, ITC, EPA, and TCEQ discussed Southwest Shipyards' TPDES Permit No. WQ0002605000, and determined that Southwest Shipyards was not a Centralized Waste Treatment Facility. The barge of wastewater was returned from Southwest Shipyards to ITC with its contents, and the wastewater was staged for future disposal.

23 May – 19 June 2019:

IAP 19 which covered the operational period 08 May 2019 at 06:00 - 07 June 2019 at 06:00 was the final IAP. No updates to the resources were provided.

Total Resources Utilized as estimated from multiple agencies and reported by ITC:

- Over 5,000 personnel mobilized to support this response
- Over 2,000 personnel responded and conducted the on-water recovery operations
- Over 160,000 ft of boom (approx. 30 miles) utilized
- Over 223,000 bbl of contaminated liquids recovered from the HSC
- Over 270,000 bbl of contaminated liquids recovered from the tank farm
- Over 6,000 cubic yards of contaminated solids collected (PPE, boom, pads)
- 231 vessels responded for the on-water recovery operations
- 119 skimmers utilized for on-water recovery operations
- 46 vacuum trucks
- 2 helicopters
- 8 PRP UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles)
- 1 EPA ASPECT aircraft for air monitoring over the incident and downwind community
- 1 EPA TAGA vehicle for community air monitoring
- Additional community air monitoring resources utilized by state, county, and local agencies

SITE STATUS (Tank Farm, On-water Recovery)

Tank Farm

Tank deconstruction activities began on 13 May 2019. EPA remained on-site during the deconstruction of the initial five above ground storage tanks that held the highest threat of off-site impacts. EPA demobilized all EPA personnel from the Site on 23 May 2019 and continued remote oversight during the tank deconstruction activities for the remaining ten tanks. After no new issues arose between EPA's demobilization on 23 May to 19 June 2019, EPA transitioned the emergency response with federal oversight to long term remediation with TCEQ oversight on 19 June 2019. The TCEQ SOSC and Remediation Division approved and oversaw all subsequent plans associated with the clean-up actions for the tank farm.

On-water Recovery Operations

Patrol and monitoring activities by USCG during their normal patrols continued during this operational period and afterwards. In the event an incident related issue or condition arose following this operational period, their observations would be reported to ITC and the TCEQ SOSC. ITC was required to notify the National Response Center of any new incident related impacts to the HSC and state it was related to the March 17, 2019 ITC Tank Fire incident. No further incident related observations were reported to EPA during the patrol and monitoring efforts by USCG or ITC after the transition on 19 June 2019.

HSC – No vessel traffic incident related restrictions were in place. The Jacintoport manholes were checked weekly and sorbent materials were replaced.

Tucker Bayou – Sorbent boom maintenance was utilized in Tucker Bayou. Further efforts in Tucker Bayou were transitioned to long term remediation with oversight by the TCEQ SOSC and Remediation Division.

UC signed-off on the completion of emergency response cleanup activities in the HSC and surrounding waterways, except for Tucker Bayou. Unified Command partners agreed that the final cleanup of Tucker Bayou would be transitioned and addressed under the long-term remediation phase and not as part of the emergency response. The TCEQ SOSC and Remediation Division oversaw further cleanup efforts in Tucker Bayou.

Air Monitoring

On 11 June 2019, TCEQ's contractor, SWS, continued to conduct daily air monitoring throughout the community using handheld instruments. There were no detections. Following the air monitoring activities on 11 June 2019, SWS contractors concluded air monitoring activities and demobilized from the site. The TCEQ Air Section continued to monitor CTEH's air monitoring data remotely.

CTEH's air monitoring teams continued to monitor the HSC, residential communities, and other affected areas such as Jacintoport, Carpenter's Bayou, the mouth of Old River, and ITC Tank Farm. All results of the CTEH air monitoring are reported in the Benzene Reports. No CTEH benzene measurements in the community were reported above the UC community action levels that warranted notifications to local government.

No further incident related benzene measurements above action levels were reported to EPA, as of the date of this POLREP.

Surface Water Sampling

No further water sampling efforts after 19 June 2019 were reported to EPA.

Wastewater

ITC did not discharge from its wastewater treatment plant to Outfall 002 on 11-12 June 2019, due to mechanical issues within the wastewater treatment plant.

On 18 June 2019, FOSC Adams communicated to ITC that the previous Federal On-Scene Coordinator Authorization to Discharge would no longer be in effect as ITC had stated that all incident related wastewater previously contained in Tank 80-34 had been processed and discharged. After 18 June 2019, any facility wastewater treatment plant operations and discharge must be authorized under ITC's Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

Shoreline Assessment

As of 20 May 2019, UC had signed off on all shoreline segments except 0.87 miles of shoreline in Tucker Bayou (B14b). This portion of Tucker Bayou cannot be completed until remediation of Tucker Bayou was completed; therefore, all remaining assessments and remediation efforts in Tucker Bayou would be addressed as part of the long-term remediation with oversight by the TCEQ SOSC and Remediation Division.

Disposal

ITC reported on 12 June 2019 that approximately 128 25-cubic yard roll-off boxes of contaminated solids (PPE, absorbent pads, and boom) and 84 vacuum trucks of liquid waste have been sent off-site for disposal. ITC reported that 97 truckloads of scrap metal had been sent to Cameron Recycling. ITC collected samples of recovered boom on 12 June 2019, in preparation for disposal. TCEQ personnel were present to witness the sampling technique.

EPA Transition from Emergency Response:

On 19 June 2019, the EPA FOSC transitioned the ITC incident from the emergency response phase to TCEQ for the long-term remediation phase. The TCEQ State On-Scene Coordinator and Remediation Division are overseeing and approving the remaining cleanup efforts at the Site.

ITC continued air monitoring and sampling activities in accordance with the UC approved 9 May 2019 Analytical Air Sampling Plan. Any reduction in the air monitoring/sampling activities required the approval of the TCEQ SOSC and/or Remediation Division.

2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

The PRP was identified as Intercontinental Terminals Company, LLC, P.O. Box 698, Deer Park TX, 77536.

2.1.4 Progress Metrics

Due to the volume of incident related wastes, disposal operations continued well past the end of the emergency response and transition to long term remediation on 19 June 2019. On 20 August 2019, ITC confirmed a total of 919,904 bbls of incident related wastewater. This includes all liquids from the tanks, from the tank farm containment, from the recovered fire water, product, and liquids recovered from the drainage path and Houston Ship Channel.

The 4 December 2019 ITC Final Emergency Response Report reported over 223,000 bbls of material recovered from the drainage path and waterways and over 278,000 bbls recovered from the tank farm and secondary containment; totaling over 501,000 bbls. ITC will provide a final waste disposal report upon completion of the disposal operations associated with this incident.

As of April 2020, ITC reported these cumulative disposal metrics:

3,300 cubic yards of hard boom

5,055 cubic yards of solids (PPE, debris, tank bottoms, etc. by roll-off and vacuum boxes)

8,703,590 pounds of scrap metal
 1,530 empty foam totes
 682 empty foam drums
 75 full foam totes
 576,490 gallons (13,726 bbls) top oil/organic skimmings
 64,680 gallons (1,540 bbls) tote rinse water
 19,958,773 gallons (475,209 bbls) wastewater (via pipeline)
 11,071,001 gallons (263,595 bbls) wastewater (via ground transportation)
 The total of wastewater, rinse water, and top oil/organic skimmings, as of April 2020, was 31,670,944 gallons (754,070 bbls).

ITC continues to dispose of wastestreams created from this incident, and will provide a final waste disposal report upon completion.

On 21 October 2020, ITC reported anticipating approximately 300,000 to 600,000 gallons (7,143 to 14,286 bbls) of organic skimmings that are being planned for disposal.

Final waste disposal numbers from the PRP have not been provided as of the date of this POLREP.

2.2 Planning Section

The PRP will provide the OSC a final waste removal report upon completion of disposal of all incident related wastes.

2.3 Logistics Section

No information available at this time.

2.4 Finance Section

During mobilization, EPA FOSC Adam Adams responded under CERCLA authority due to the incident being a fire at a tank farm with hazardous substances and the primary release being to the atmosphere. EPA opened the response under SSID# A6SN.

Not included in the tabulated numbers below are the OPA related expenditures. Initially on March 21, 2019, EPA opened an FPN (E19617 Site ID V6UV) with a ceiling of \$50,000 to assess the threat and potential oil related impact to the Houston Ship Channel (HSC) from this incident. EPA increased the FPN ceiling to \$150,000 on March 22 and to \$249,000 on March 24 to cover efforts by EPA, EPA contractors, NOAA, and USCG National Strike Force (NSF) following the breach in the secondary containment and to assess and respond to a potential oil discharge.

USCG Sector Houston-Galveston opened FPN N19045 with a ceiling of \$300,000 on March 23 and increased the ceiling to \$499,000 on March 26, 2019 to cover USCG related OPA expenditures and support USCG contracting efforts.

Due to concerns that the discharged oil from 11 of the tanks had co-mingled and mixed with released hazardous substances from two tanks in the tank farm prior to the breach in the secondary containment, the decision was made to halt OPA expenditures and continue only under CERCLA authority. EPA FOSC Adam Adams made this determination and relayed it to EPA, EPA contractors, NOAA, NSF, and to USCG Sector. Prior to halting EPA responses under FPN E19617, EPA and EPA contractors had utilized less than the initial \$50,000 ceiling.

Numbers provided below are as of 29 February 2020 and estimated.

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
National Strike Force	\$785,116.00	\$247,879.52	\$537,236.48	68.43%
NOAA	\$50,000.00	\$5,515.51	\$44,484.49	88.97%
ASPECT	\$300,000.00	\$223,673.37	\$76,326.63	25.44%
TAGA	\$650,000.00	\$516,157.04	\$133,842.96	20.59%
START	\$1,700,000.00	\$1,656,823.90	\$43,176.10	2.54%
Contingency	\$1,214,884.00	\$0.00	\$1,214,884.00	100.00%
Intramural Costs				
USEPA - Direct	\$800,000.00	\$641,322.58	\$158,677.42	19.83%
USEPA - InDirect	\$2,500,000.00	\$1,807,239.90	\$692,760.10	27.71%
Total Site Costs	\$8,000,000.00	\$5,098,611.82	\$2,901,388.18	36.27%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

2.5 Other Command Staff

Unified Command consisted of EPA, TCEQ, Harris County, and the PRP.

Both USCG Sector Houston-Galveston and the National Strike Force provided support to EPA and filled ICS positions and supported the oversight of on-water recovery operations.

3. Participating Entities

EPA requested support from the USCG National Strike Force to assist with oversight of on-water recovery operations and NOAA to provide Scientific Support Coordinator assistance.

This response effort included representatives from a large number of agencies from federal, state, and local emergency response organizations. This list is not all inclusive, as there were over 5,000 individuals supporting this response in the field over the course of the response.

Some of the agencies that supported the response are listed below. In addition to the responding agencies, multiple agencies also brought contractor support.

Environmental Protection Agency, United States Coast Guard (Sector Houston-Galveston and National Strike Force), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Interior, US Fish and Wildlife Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas Parks and Wildlife, Texas Civil Support Team, Texas Poison Control, Harris County, Harris County Pollution Control Services, Harris County Department of Health, Harris County Fire Marshall, Local Emergency Management, multiple local fire departments, Channel Industries Mutual Aid (CIMA), and ITC.

4. Personnel On Site

Over the course of the response, over 5,000 individuals from over 18 different federal, state, and local agencies and organizations supported this emergency response in the field.

5. Definition of Terms

No information available at this time.

6. Additional sources of information

6.1 Internet location of additional information/report

Additional information may be obtained from response.epa.gov/ITCTankFire.

6.2 Reporting Schedule

This is the Final POLREP. Upon receipt of the final waste disposal report from the PRP, a Final POLREP update may or may not be provided.

7. Situational Reference Materials

No information available at this time.